Some Talk About Impeaching the President-Wondering What Will Be the Outcome of the Pending Issue. Half a dozen Republican senators discussed the President's "somewhat extraordinary" message to the Senate within the bearing and for the benefit of the NATIONAL

bearing and for the benefit of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN scribe yesterday.

Senstor No. I remarked, with asperity, that "this (message) is but a continuation of the blunder with which this administration started out to the matter of official removals. There was that 'offensive partisan' business, accompanied by the advertisements sent out by the Postmaster General and other Cabinet officers, asking for all or sny kind of proof against Republican incumbents. Well, the responses to those advertisements came from Tom, Dick, and Harry, and irresponsible officesekers or their friends, alleging all kinds of charges against the officials whose removals were desired. This was a base partisan conspiracy, worthy only a gang of ward politicians. And it is these responses to the offensive partisan advertisement that the President now refuses to send to the Senate. He calls them unofficial or confidential documents."

"Yes," Interrupted senator No. 2: "but

"Yes," interrupted senator No. 2; "but that is not the worst of it. In his message he deliberately distorts the meaning and prectically garbles the phraseology of the demand made by the Senate for legitimate information. That demand or request, in effect, excluded the so-called private or un-

effect, excluded the so-called private or unefficial information regarding Republican
officials to which he refers. But in his
message he adroitly leads to the inference
that the Senate has asked for matters or information outside of the official records.
This is the worst kind of pettifogging.
Then the third senator chimed in, saying: "If civil service reform can be accomplished by the exercise of one-man power,
or of purely personal government, Grover
Cleveland is the man to do it, provided we
permit him to choke his personal pronouns
down our throats. There are more big 1's
to the square inch in that message than I
over saw in a similar document before, It

down our throats. There are more big I's to the square inch in that message than I ever saw in a similar document before. It is a clear case of big I with him and a little u with the Senate from his standpoint. It may not be parliamentary or dignified to say so, but I venture the remark here that he is not only bull-headed, as his admirers assert, but big-headed, as this message demonstrates."

"I, for one," remarked the fourth sense tor, "shall never vote for the confirmation of any nominee, vice a suspended officer, unless the purely official reasons for the suspension are placed before the Senate."

"There," said the fifth senator, "you have given to this chiel here the pith of our caucus agreement, and faith he'll print it."

"Well," said the sixth senator, "there'll be no harm if he does. The ex-sherift, no doubt, understand the whole scheme already. If he does not, it is time he should. Of course, he will not persist in refusing to give us information regarding 'removals for cause.' That would be manifestly improper, although there's no telling what the big, big I may or may not do."

Then the conversation became more general, relating to individual cases, and was concluded by a remark from senator No. 1, as follows:

"The true policy for us to adopt is to re-

eral, relating to individual cases, and was concluded by a remark from senator No. 1, as follows:

"The true policy for us to adopt is to reject as ruthlessly as the President has suspended. He suspends our friends without giving cause, and we have the right to reject his friends in the same arbitrary manner. He denies that the Senate is a co-ordinate power with the Executive in the matter of presidential appointments, and restricts us to the exercise of legislative duties alone. This is usurpation of such a glaring character, in so plain violation of the constitution, that he should be impeached for it. However, as it is, we can only retaliate to the extent that the constitution and the laws will permit. Let us give him a dose of his own medicine. Falling in that, we can certainly hang up the

ing in that, we can certainly hang up the nominees, vice suspended officials, until the time comes for other action." "Perhaps," inquired the scribe, "Senator Edmunds may say something to that effect in his forthcoming speech on this sub-iect."

effect in his forthcoming speech on this subject ?"
"I hope he will," was the response, "and
I really think he will, because I believe all on
our side regard the President in his present
attitude as nothing more nor less than
an usurper. If John Sherman, who is
managing these things to some extent, will
give us a chance in open session you
will hear some very plain talk."
"In open session ?"

"In open session?"
"That is what I say; what happens in executive session I cannot talk about?"

DIED AND LEFT NO SIGN.

Apparently Causeless Suicide of a German Baker-Found Hanging on a

Henry Bock, a German baker, aged 26 years, committed suicide yesterday morn-ing by hanging himself to a ladder in the yard in rear of Edward Piepenbring's bakery, Fourteenth and Cstreets southwest. He went to work as usual in the bakery. About 2 c'clock in the morning he suddenly left his work, going out of the bake-shop by an open window on the Fourteenth street side.

William Hass, an apprentice, discovered

the body hanging in the yard while hitch-ing up the horse to the bakery wagon about 7 o'clock. He instantly gave an alarm, which brought the proprietor and his men to the spot.
Officer Dan Williams, who had been noti-

oncer ban withams, who has been holded, also appeared. The rope used was made of tarpaulin tied together and doubled, the noose being formed by a slipknot. He fell in a stooping position, his feet resting on the pavement, and died of strangulation.

body was cut down and removed to The body was cut own and reacted the first precinct station house.

No cause is conjectured for the act. The deceased had not uttered any complaint nor did his actions betray any motive. He casually mentioned that his sister had read a letter to him that she received from the

a letter to him that she received from the tamily in Germany.

His sister Maggie, who is in service at 1169 E street, stated that the letter contained nothing that would cause the act. When she last saw him she advised him to save his money and stop using it for drink. She could not understand what lead him to commit suicide.

The deceased came to this country about six years ago, and up to six weeks ago he

in accessed came to this country about its years ago, and up to six weeks ago he worked in Baltimore. He was employed by Mr. Piepenbring, on the recommendation of a friend, and was found to be an excellent workman, and shortly after being employed was made foreman of the bake-shop. During his stay he was sober, industrious, and attentive to his work.

per Patterson viewed the remains, ter hearing the statements made, burial certificate, deeming an inquest unnecessary.

The Work of the Land Office There were eighty-six homestead, timber and other entries, and 145 pre-emption filings and other entries, and 115 pre-emption filings canceted for fraud by Commissioner Sparks during the mosth of February, and he has held for further consideration upon the same ground eighty-one-entries and twenty-two pre-emption filings. He also during February recommended criminal proceedings against fifty-seven persons for timber treepass on government lands and civil suits in twenty two cases to recover \$2,931.935, the value of the timber cut. The largest of these cases the commissioner has had to recommend suit to be brought against is the Sierra Lumber tomparty of San Francisco. Cal. for the criting of 2.00 ,000 (eet of lumber. This is the largest timber fraud the land office has ever had to interfere with.

"'Tis more brave to live than to dis."
Therefore don't wait until a slight cough developes itself into consumption, but seems a
bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at the small
outlay of 25 cents, cure your cough, and live
on happaly.

A Gambling Club in Court.

Daniel and John W. Robertson, father and son, were in police court yesterday charged with keeping a gambling housel at 200 Seventh street. enth street. It comes under what is called child street. It comes under what is called chib gambling. The name of the club is the "Olympic Social." The accessed instantly ad-mitted the charge, Judge Snell remarked that the upper court held that the law did not apply to clubs. "I have always sastained this law," he said, "and sent the cases up, but they have been dismissed." He thought it useless to oring such cases to trial. The case was, however, set down for argument on Saturday.

INQUIRE for Auburn Mineral Spring Water of North Auburn, Me., of all druggists and sa

Judge Edmonds's Successor. udge Edmonds's term expired yesterday, quiry at the white house last night revealed the fact that his successor had not been appointed, and it is not likely that an appoint ment will be made for a few days yet.

JUDGE HARRY WHITE'S CASE. He is Declared Innocent of Forgery or cution.

Special to the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.) of Judge Harry White for the alleged alteraon of records, which attracted so much attention, yesterday came up before Judge Williams, of Tioga county, holding special court in Indiana. There has been so much misrepresentation about Judge White in this matter that we give the opinions of Judge Williams entire, which make every-thing plain. Judge White and his friends could not ask for a more thorough vindica-tion from the scandalous and false charges recently sent to the newspapers of the coun-try. The facts are fully stated in Judge

Villiams' opinion.
The first opinion was rendered on a mo the first opinion was relatered on a mo-tion for leave to withdraw from the flies the unsigned and unfinished answer of Harry White in the matter of the appeal of A. M. White from the probate of the will of Mrs. C. B. M. White, deceased. It is as

of Mrs. C. B. M. White, deceased. It is as follows:

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT.

Opinion—The facts in this case so far as they relate to the silered change on the rescard were before in fully when we were here. In January last, and the petition of A. M. White of Jan. 'I was presented to us. The facts are these.' When her hearing was inch before Judge Hunter on the 4th of Mar. Irss, an amer to the petition of A. M. White was increased in petition of A. M. White was increased from the 4th of Mar. Irss, an amer of the petition of A. M. White was increased from the 4th of Mar. Irss, an amer of the petition of A. M. White was increased from the 4th of Mar. Irss, an amer of the petition of A. M. White was increased from the facts relied on Anti-wards complete answer setting forth the facts cannot extend the facts relied on the facts and circumstances relied on in their chronological arder was prepared and placed in the hands of the examiner. We have this day direct it to be filed as ofthe fourth day of May, 185. It is properly signed and vertibely, and is on his in the office of the register. The respondent now agks feave to withdraw from the flies the histograph of the order of the capture. The respondent now agks feave to withdraw from the flies of one John Montgomery, who is an entire stranger to the proceedings in the orphanacourt, but who wishes, as we are informed, to prosecute Judge White criminally for a supposed forcery or halfention of the record because of the filing of his final answer in the place or stend of the unsigned and unfinished may be a supposed forcery or halfention of the record because of the filing of his final answer in the place or stend of the unsigned and unfinished paper used in the argument before Judge Hunter of the misgned and unfinished paper used in the argument before Judge Hunter of the misgned and unfinished paper as each of the first and important case, in which he was personally interested and his integrity assalled, he though best to prepare and sign as complete and form in an an follows :

Soon after the above opinion was rendered, John Montgomery, against whom Judge White recently decided a case, and who has been abusing the judge ever since, made information against him for the alleged offense referred to by Judge Williams—whereupon Judge White had a habeas corpus issued and a hearing, District Attorney Jack making a personal fight, apparently, against Judge White. Judge Williams gave the following opinion:

A few hours soo, and while holding a special

parently, against Judge White. Judge Williams gave the following opinion:

A few hours ago, and white holding a special term of the orphans' court of Indiana county, we had the records in the appeal of A. M. White from the probate of the will of Mrs. C. B. M. White before us. We then ordered the filing of Judge White's formal answer as of May 4. 1885. After this was done we gave leave to withdraw the unsigned and unfinished answer from the files. An objection was made to this latter order on behalf of John Montgomery, a stranger to the case and having not a particle of interest therein. We overruled the objection and filed a short opinion giving our reasons for such action. If the action was wrong there is an orderly method of reviewing and reversing it. Until it is reversed our order is conclusive of this subject. Theorphans' court has decided, on inspection of its own records, that there has been no forging or faisification of them. But before the afternoon session of the court closed Mr. Montgomery lodged an information before a magistrate, whom we presume to have been ignorant of the action just had in the orphans' court had just decided had not been committed. A warrant was issued and Judge White was arrested. He comes now before us on habens corpus and asks to be discharged.

We do not think an appeal iles from the orphans' court into the quarter sessions, nor are we disposed to tolerate such an experiment. This prosecution is not only without an excuse, but it is in the very teeth of the decision of the complaint on which the warrant issued is groundless, vexations, and oppressive.

H. W. Williams, P. J. Frouth District Pennsylvanta.

As the coming of a great storm is heralded by the display of cautionary signals, so is the approach of that dread and fatal disease, consumption of the lungs, usually announced in advance by pimples, blotches, eruptions, ulcers, glandular swellings, and kindred outward manifestations of the internal blood poison, which, if not promptly expelled from the eystem, attacks the delicate tasues of the lungs, causing them to ulcerate and break down. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medicat Discovery" is the great remedy for this, as for all discasses having their origin in bad blood. It improves the appetite and digestion, increases nutrition, and builds up the wasted system. Storm Signals.

Plymouth Congregational Church. The building committee of Plymouth Cor regational Church (colored) are making rapid gregational Church (colored) are making rapid progress in their efforts to complete the church edifice for occupancy, which will probably be accomplished during the coming summer. The lot for the new church is situated at the corner of Seventeenth and T streets, and cost \$4.590. The congregation of Plymouth Church has raised within its membership the sum of \$5,000, and have secured a loan of \$7.000 from Howard University with which to construct their edifice. The building will cost \$7.500, and will be a neat home for the congregation, the meetings of which are now held at Lincoln Mission. The fitting up of the interior of the church will cost about \$2,000. Yesterday a collection was taken up in the Congregational ollection was taken up in the Congregati-hurch, corner Tenth and G streets, to g ward furnishing the church, and several h ired dollars were realized in cash and prom

Democratic House Caucus. About forty Democratic members of the House met fin caucus last night to arrange for the selection of a Democratic congressional campaign committee. A resolution was adopted instructing the state delegations to select one of their number from each state to constitute the campaign committee. The com-mittee so selected is charged to meet within a week and choose five of their number to act with a similar number chosen by the Demo-cratic senators, to act as a joint executive com-mittee.

Librarian Spofford brought suit in Philadel-blin two years since for an infringement of his opyright in the "American Almanae" by the

publisher of "American Politics," who had appropriated some of the statistics in the former. The master in chancery to whom the matter was referred reports that about thirty-four panes were copied, and that the matter was of value and interest to the public. Exceptions have been filed to this by both sides. The use of plush and velvet in stripes and orders on eternolne or canvas grounds, in two or more colors and shades, is a feature in pring wool and slik goods.

All sorts of straws will be worn in hats and

CITY ITEMS.

Howland Destal Association, 211 Fourand-a-half street northwest three doors north
of Pennsylvania aveoum. E. P. Howland, M.
D. C. H. Howland, D. D. S., and Rebert W.
Talbott, surgical, operative, and mechanical
dontists. Extractions under nitrous oxide, 50
cents each tooth, and only 20 cents extra for
gas, whether one of a number of teeth are extracted at the same sitting. Have administered
ultrous oxide to over 40,000 persons. Artificial
teeth 87 per set. Gold, amalgam, and white
fillings inserted in the best manner. All work
warranted first class.

"ALDERNER DAIRY WAGONS,"-Fresh Alder ney Butter churned every morning and delivered in 5 pound "Ward" prints, at 50 cents per pound. Also, coltage cheese, 5 cents per ball; butternilk, 5 cents per quart, and sweet milk at 5 cents per quart.

BEREELEY, a pure rye whisky, the beston the marker for the price, St per gallan, gl a quart, and No bents a pint, 25 cents a sample bottle. Therp, SiS F street northwest

FRANKLIN AND PREE TRADE The Philosopher and Statesman Shown to Have Payored Non-Importation or

Protection. EDITOR NATIONAL PRINCIPLE IN the Washington Post of yesterday I find a communication, with the caption "Our Tariff and Our Future," over the signature of E. J. Dunnell. This letter of Mr. Donnell's is so manifestly anti-American that I hope some person who has the time and disposition will review it and expose its sophistries and inaccuracies. I will not undertake to assert that it is inspired and possibly paid for by English influence and English gold, because I do not know it to be so, but I think any unprejudiced person who will take the trouble to carefully examine it will not fall to detect some very prominent and unroistakable ear-marks. Mr. Donnell asserts that "in 1783 when the American commissioners, Franklin, Adams, and Jay, met the English commissioner to make a commercial treaty between the two countries, one of the first propositions automited by the Americans was mutual unconditional free trade." Now, Mr. Editor, when Mr. Donnell made that statement it is fair to presume that he had not seen the letter by Benjamin Franklin to Humphrey Marshall, dated "London, April 22, 1771," in which, among other things, Franklin says: If our country people would well consider that all they save in refusing to purchase foreing cowgaws and in making their own apparel, being applied to the improvement of their plantatious, would reader these more profitable as yielding a greater produce. I should hope they would perist resolutely in their present commendable industry and from the properties. But of the countries that take off these provisions, some do not increase at all, as the European nations and others, as the West India colonies, not in the same, proportion. So that though the demand may at present be sufficient to earnot long continue so. Every manufacturer encouraged in our country makes part of a market for provisions within ourselves, and saves so much money to the country as must otherwise be exported to pay for the manufacturer he stabilished which employs a number of hands it raises the value of finds in the neighboring country all around it, partly by the graver demand near at hand for the produce of the land, and partly by the provisions understood that whenever a manufacture is established which employs a number of hands it raises the value of finds in the neighboring country all around it, partly by the graver demand near at hand for the produce of the land, and partly by the provision of lands not one on the plenty of money drawn by the manufacturer to that part of the ceuntry. It seems, therefore, the luters of oall farmers and owners of lands to encourage our young manufacturer in preference to foreign ones and unmistakable ear-marks. Mr. Donnell asserts that "in 1783 when the American

lands to encourage our young manufactures in preference to foreign ones imported among us from distant countries.

This does not look much as if Franklin was in favor of free trade. In another part of the same letter he more than intimates that he is in favor of non-importation. A few years later Thomas Jefferson is crodited with saying that "it would be better for this country if the Atlantie was an impassable guif of fire." But whether he said it or not one thing is certain, and that is that there is no government on earth so well able to live prosperously within itself as the United States. No other country has such a diversity of soil, climate, and productions as we have. None of the governments of Europe can compare with us in the natural means of internal commerce that is furnished by our magnificent lakes and rivers, which traverse the country for many thousands of miles, some of which connect the frozen regions of the north with the land of the orange and the palm. In no country of Europe are the horny-handed sons of toil so well clothed and fed as in the land over which floats our starry banner. I am glad to believe that these facts are appreciated by a large majority of our citizens, both native and adopted, and I am free to say that no government is entitled to the respect and support of its subjects that falls to protect them to the extent of its power against unfalr competition either at home or abroad. By which I mean the convict respect and support of its subjects that fails to protect them to the extent of its power against unfair competition either at home or abroad. By which I mean the convict labor of our penitentiaries and the pauper labor of curope. Again Mr. Donnell says: "What a sad passage in our history is the relations of the American government to the national industry during the last twenty years." What does Mr. Donnell see that is so very sad? Are we not paying our national debt faster than our creditors want us to? Is that a "sad passage in our history?" Are not capitalists not only willing, but anxious, to take our securities at 3 per cent. that were of somewhat doubtful value at 4 and 5 per cent. twenty years ago? Is that a cause of sadness? Are not our marts of commerce and all branches of industry as flourishing and prosperous as they were twenty years ago? I can only think at this moment of one branch of business in which free trade England can excel us, and that is the mob business. When her 50,000 starving citizens paraded the streets of London a few days ago, breaking open the stores and shops and appropriating the contents in defance. paraded the streets of London a few days ago, breaking open the stores and shops and appropriating the contents in deflance of law and officers, a point was reached in that line of business that defles competition, but that sort of business is not considered to be either useful or ornamental in this country.

Washington, March 1, 1886.

Washington, March 1, 1886. AN ARMY IN TEARS.

The Departure of Capt. and Mrs. Fielding and its Effect on the Salvationists. There was a look of sadness upon the faces of the rank and file of the Salvation Army last night at their barracks, corner

of Fourth and L streets. "What seems to be the matter, " asked the reporter of the quiet man at the door. "Ten cents to-night, sir."

"Here it is," and the quiet man took the "I did not ask about the price of admis-

sion. I asked why you are all so sad to-night." again put the reporter, as the door keeper returned to his post.
"Capt. and Mrs. Fielding has a farewell banquet to night; we are sorry to have them leave us," was the mornful reply. The coal oil lamps burned brighter and The coal oil lamps burned brighter and the chimneys were cleaner than heretofore. The cobwebs that hung about the wall scemen to be less offensive to the eye. The code curtain appeared brighter, and the

scemed to be less offensive to the eye. The red curtain appeared brighter, and the smoky ceiling that made the eye weary seemed to be forgotten. The banquet consisted, so far as the reporter could ascertain, of an experience meeting of an unusually varied and interesting character. At the close Capt, and Mrs. Fielding said their farewells. The army cried. It took nearly an hour and a half for the farewell to be said. After the close of the service the army spent much time in bidding their leaders good-by. Capt. Fielding leaves to take charge of the Ohio division, and Capt. Inman succeeds him.

Pensions for Widows and Relatives. Mr. Van Wyck, from the committee on pen-ions, reported, with an amendment, the House bill to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldlers and sailors. (The amendment provides for the increase of the pension of minor children from \$2 a month—the amount fixed by the House—

22 a month—the amount made by the House—10 84 a month.

Mr. Van Wyck said he would ask an early consideration of the bill, and would ask the Senate to increase the minor children's pension to 55 a month instead of the 81 recommended by the committee. The would also ask that means or helpless children should receive the pension given to minor children beyond 18 years of age so long as the disability or insanity should continue.

Mr. Logan hoped the bill would soon be taken up and that it would be better that the points suggested by Mr. Van Wyck, some of which Mr. Logan favored, should be incorported in the month of the month of the companies of the month of the

bill introduced by the senator from Kansas (Mr. Ingalls) would shortly be reported and passed.

Mr. Van Wyck thought the amendments proposed were directly in the line of the bill just reported and should be incorporated into that bill. He also said Congress ought to have passed at the last session a bill granting pensions to the Mexican soidlers.

The bill reported by Mr. Van Wyck was faced on the calendar.

P. The report gives the statement as to the 1 rotable cost of the signature given by commissioner Black in his letter to Mr. Raudall, and says this estimate, \$22,299,590, is largely in excess of what will be the actual cost, Mr. Morrill estimates the testal cost of the bill at not more than \$150,000,000.

The report in conclusion says:

"The ability of the country to pay this sum, vast as it is, is unquestioned. The country has paid three billions of dollars for the isso of money borrowed to carry on the war, and less than \$750,000,000 for the lives and the limbs, the sufferings and sacrifices, the desolated homes, the widows and the fatherless children of the brave men who surrendered all their bright hopes of earthly happiness to defend and save their country. If the bondholder had, from a feeling of patriotism, declined to present his coupens until the present time he would not be told that the statute of limitations had rendered his bond worthless. The debt due the soldler should be equally as sacred and should be treated with equal justice."

QUININE IN DISPAYOR.

[The Baltimore Morning Herald.] In the Kharkoo region of Russia quining is considered of no account for the cur-of chills and fever. The Kkarkoo docto estebes a mess of live crabs, pours whiskey over them until they become hilariously exthere a mess of live crabs, pours whiskey drunk, and then puts them in a hot oven. After being well dried they are pulverized, while and all, and administered in draching decise. Where the crabs most abound in this country, in the watern of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, the inhabitants have long since abundoned the use of quinine, and sensibly resort to prevention in the use of pure whiskey. In the mainrial sections of the great West, Southwest, and South this once famed remedy is now looked upon as worse than the disease. In territories where the virgin sod is newly brosen, the matarial poisone extending therefrom spreads pestifience far and near. Years ago in the homes of the first actilers an admixture of whiskey and quinine was the favorite dose for the chills, but after vears of dosing in this crude manner, quinfine has long since been given up and whiskey only remains in the first knowledge of the saving poison in the blood left in its place, if not a worse poison, a condition of the system made worse instead of better. The effects of the quinine were clearly defined, in long continued headaches, disordered stomachs, clouded mental faculties, disturbed sleep, and morbid appellet, and the only vivine discovered in its use, they thought attributable to the whisky in the migration. The medical profession has very greatly modified its belief in quinine as a specific, folihact's Medical Joannal, October, 1985, eventures for the service of the contract of the systems against the approach and invading the following: Dehaware, Lackawanna, Washing the following: Dehaware, Lackawanna, and different in long continued headaches, disordered the following which the following with the president in his light with the popular and the only vivine discovered in its use, they have been admitted as a pecific of the systems against the approach and invading the following: Dehaware, Lackawanna, and the contract of the first against the president in his light with the president in his light w drunk, and then puts them in a hot oven malt whiskey is the only absolutely pure whiskey, free from fusel oil, as has been tested by eminent chemists, it is the recog-nized cure in malarial attacks, and so recog-

nized by the people and medical profession. Eight-Hour Law-Over Time. Among the petitions presented in the Senate yesterday was one by Mr. Hoar, from working-men employed in government workshopssince the eight-hour law of 1868 was passed, praying men employed in government workshops since
the eight-hour law of 186s was passed, praying
compensation for over time or a reference of
their claims to some tribunal that may adjudicate the question whether they ought to have
such compensation. Mr. Hoar said he favored
the request of the petitioners. He believed the
object of the eight hour law was to test the
soundness of the economic law, affirmed by the
workingmen of this country as well as by many
economic writers, that on a large scale of manufacturing employment the individual workingmen will be a larger producer when working only eight hours a day than when working as longer number. The increased vigor, zoal,
and intelligence of men working under such a
system, Mr. Hoar believed, would make them
better producers and more valuable citizens.
The House committee on claims agreed yesterday to report favorably a bill granting complayes who worked more than eight hours after
the persage and before the enforcement of the
eight-hour law.

The Proposed Commission of Experts.
Mr. Wise, of Virginia, on behalf of the House

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, on behalf of the House committee on manufactures, in the morning hour of the House yesterday, called up the bill authorizing the President to appoint a commission of seven experts, skilled in the Investigation, production, and use of metallic substances and other structural materials, to
execute tests and experiments on tron, steel,
and other materials used in the construction
of bridges, buildings, and mechanical structures, and deduct useful rules therefrom,
Messrs, Campbell, Hewitt, McMillin, Hiscock,
and Farquhar supported the bill in strongterms of approval, while Mr. Anderson opposedthe measure as of small beseful to any more
than a class of men, small in number, who
are able to make tests for themselves. The
morning hour expired and the bill went over
under the rules. authorizing the President to appoint a com-

Only a few years ago there was not in the District a free dispensary where the poor could obtain medicines and medical advice gratuiobtain medicines and medical advice gratuitously, while now several such dispensaries fully fill all the requirements in every particular save one. None of these institutions devote any special attention to affections of the teeth. The necessity for some place where the poor could have their diseased teeth attended to has long been felt. To meet this want the dental faculty of the National University, following the example of the faculties in the other large cities, have opened a dental infrimary at 1994. E street northwest, where will be treated such persons as are unable to employ a dentist. The infirmary is open daily from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m., during which hours Prof. E. S. Carroll, with a corps of competent assistants, will be present to treat all who may apply.

Nominations. The President sent the following nomina

fmerchandise in the district of Boston and Charlestown, Mass.

To be consults of the United States: Henry A.
Bert Johnson, of the District of Columbia, at Venice: Mortimer A. Turner, of Arkansas, at St. Thomas St. Thomas. William T. Trumpton, to be a rear admiral in the navy.

Elmer Clark Trucy, of New York, to be an assistant surgeon in the navy.

A Missionary Anniversary.

The missionary meeting under the auspices of the Baltimore conference of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, at the Metropolitan M. E. Church to night, premises to be one tan M. E. Church to-night, promises to be one of great interest. Hishop Ninde, who will preside during the sessions of the annual conference which convenes. Thursday morning, will conduct the services to night, and explain something of the work for woman in foreign lands. Mrs. Dr. McGrew, an eloquent sneaker, into of India, will also address the meeting. Miss isabel hart, of Baltimore, will also participate in the service. pate in the service.

Pension Arrenrs-Extension of Time. Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, from the committee on invalid rensions, reported to the House yes on invalid pensions, reported to the House yea-terday a bill *xtending until July 1, 1885, the time within which applications for arrears of pensions may be filed extending the provisions of the arrears act to special pensioners, and providing that, in application for pensions, the person on whose account the pension is claimed shall be presumed prima facie to have been sound and free from disease at the data of en-tering the service. The bill was placed on the calendar of the committee of the whole.

A Peaceful Building Association. A Peaceful Building Association.
The First Co-operative Building Association
of Georgetown held its regular monthly mecing last right at the association's hall on High
street. The attendence was irrae, but no business of general interest was transacted except
the sele of 185,860 in cash, sold as follows: \$50
He aresolution lately adopted, the stock of
no other building association is taken by this
association is taken by this
association as collateral for loans.

Marriage and Divorce Statistics. Marriage and Divorce Statistics.

Mr. Edmunds, in reporting adversely yester, hay the bill referred to the committee on the indiciary to provide for the gathering of marriage and divorce statistics, explained that the omnitice, while favoring the object of the bill, believed that the bureau of labor statistics ilready had authority to gather statistics of narriage and divorce, and all that was necessary was to appropriate sufficient money to enable that bureau to gather them.

Ashuelot and Tallapoosa Losses. The House committee on claims yesterday agreed to report favorably bills to reimburie the officers and crews of the United States steamers Ashvelot and Tallapoosa for loss sustained by the wrecking of those vessels, and to pay the relatives of those persons who lost their lives in those wrecks a sum equal to one year's sea pay of the deceased.

You Have a Perfect Right, when you demand a Benson's Capelne Plaster of a druggist, to expect to receive one. Yot there are, we regret to say, a few druggists of the Cheap John variety who will try to persuade you to accept some worthless substitute with a shullar sounding name, such as "Capelcin," "Capelcum," "Capelcin," "Capelcum," "Capelcin," "Capelcum," "Capelcin," "Capelcin," "Capelcum," "Capelcin," "Capelcin," "Capelcum," "Capelcin," "Capelcum," "Capelcin," "Capelcum," "Capelcin," "Capelcum," or "Benton," Cheap John will offer you one of these wretched imitations for haif the price of the genuine, as he can well afford to do, its real value being nothing, and its cost but little more. Benson's are the only porous plasters that can be depended upon to cure every stiment subject to external treatment. They are prompt, sire, and thorough. Protect yourself against deception by buying of reliable druggists only. The genuine bears the "Three Seals" trademark and has the word "Capeline" cut in the center. You Have a Perfect Right.

THE MARKETS.

Speculation Takes an Upward Turn on Wall Street-Vesterday's Quotations in

the Grain and Provision Markets. the Grain and Frovision Markets.

New York, March 2.—A decided change came over the spirit of speculation at the stock exchange to-day. Business continued dult throughout the foreneon, and with the exception of some show of weakness in the early dealings prices were firm, but without any very material changes in Equotations. Rumors were affoat early in the day that an agreement had been reached by which the Gowen.

Union, 9,621; Northern Pacific preferred, 28,-286.

Money on call continues easy at 1½ to 4 per cent, the last lean being at 2. Exchange on London continues dull and steady. Government bonds are active and strong. State bonds have been active and prices steady. Treasury bunners—Conn, \$196,291,361; currency, \$11,618,367.

Quotations of Tuesday's Stock Sales.
The following daily market reports have been furnished by J. Vance Leals, broker, Le Brott

furnished by J. Vance Le	uls, h	roker	. Le	Droit
building, Eighth and F stree	ts, bet	og the	11108	4 46+
tive stocks in the New York	excha	nger		
	Op'g.	High	Low	Cl'g
Canada Pacific	65%	6414	6374	6114
Central Pacific	42	4210	42	42%
C., B. and Q	13716	1374	137	13714
Delaware & Hudson	10116	165 ba	101 Up	105%
D., L. and W	125 by	131	123%	131
Erie	97%	29.14	27%	2514
Erie 2ds	1014	1055m	1014	10076
Kansas and Texas	2814	214	25%	2514
Illinois Central	140 to	14044	140	1404g
Jersey Central	5414		5414	66%
Lake Shore	56%	81.54	861W	6. %
L and N	. 41		41	-12
Manhattan consels		12514	129%	125%
Missouri Pacific	10019		19944	110%
Northwestern		110%		1007
Northwestern pref	14114	142	14114	142
Northern Pacific	2174	267	25%	26%
N. P. pref	9774	D0-10	0774	6656
New York Central	105 %	106%	105%	106%
Omaha	41149	41	4334	41
Omaha pref	103	104	100	101
Oregon Trans	20.5	31%	107%g	31%
Oregon rallway		10234	10216	1077
Pacific Mail	512h	023	5154	94
Reading	20	2776	23	27.14
8t. Paul	97.	9354	0174	151754
Texas Pacific	1236	12%	12%	13%
Union Pacific		1016	45%	00
West Shore 1st	10334	103%	10314	10016
Western Union	13	73.6	72%	7314
Oil	3854	717	75%	734

Grain and Provisions. Following is the range of prices in the Chicago market, furnished by J. Vance Lewis, broker, Le Droit building, Eighth and Feirests, Wheat— Op'g, High, Low, Clo'g.

 Oats 29
 29
 29
 20
 23

 March
 32 t_k
 52 t_k
 52 t_k
 12 t_k

 Nacy
 32 t_k
 52 t_k
 52 t_k
 12 t_k

 Fork 10 atta to 10 t

The Washington Stock Exchange.

The following list of the most active stocks dealt in on the Washington Stock Exchange is furnished by Messrs. Bell & Co., bankers, No. 1437 Pennsylvania avenue: March 2, 1886. Bid. Asked.

Permanent imp. 6s, 1891, coin	114-4	110%
Permanent imp. 7s. 1891, cur	115	11050
Market stocks 7s, 1802, cur	11:140	
Water stocks 78, 1901, cur	101	44.00
Water stocks 7s, 1903, cur	184	
Fifty-year funded 3.65s, 1924, cur'cy.	219	120
Twenty-year funded 5 p. c. 1899.cur.	115	244
Twenty-year fund 6s, 1802, coin	310	
Thirty-year fund 6s, 1962 coin	125	2212
Wiesh, and Georg'n bonds	107	2.000
Metropolitan Railroad stock 50	1024	107
Columbia Railroad stock50	35	
North Capitol and O street 50	44	81
Washington Gas Light Co 20	2016	20%
Georgetown Gas Light Co23	40	
Firemen's Insurance Company, 20		42
Franklin Insurance Company 25	427/2	146
National Union Insurance Co., 50.,	211.749	19%
Arlington Insurance Company, 160,	149	****
Columbia Insurance Company	1254	13%
German-American Ins. Co100	141	
Potomac Insurance Co25	: 50	11111
Riggs Insurance Co b	610	7
Board Pub, Works Green 58	56	97
Masonic Hall bonds	104	4946
Washington Market Co. stock	. 19	0101
Washington Market Co. bonds	105	1747
Inland and Sea Coast Co. bonds	6(R)	****
Wash'n Brick Machine stock 100	107	11310
National Metropolitan Bank 190	255:	
National Bank of Republic 100	150	158
Farmers & Mechanics' National		
Bank, Georgetown160	155	****
Citizens' National Bank 100, .	109	****
Second National Bank 100	110	2244
Central National Bank 100	106	175
Great Falls Ice Company 100	102	****
Real Estate Title Ins. Co 100	101	101%
Fennsylvania Telephone Co50,.	45	A0
Chesapeake & Potomac Tel. Co.199	60%	73
U. S. Electric Light Co100	64	****
National Safe Deposit Co 100.,	103	****
Wash, Light Inf. 1st mortgage, 100		90

Baltimore Produce Market, March 2. COTTON firmer teeling; midding Sige. FLOUR steady, with moderate inquiry. WHEAT—Southern steady and quiet; wes while AT—Southern steady and quiet; western easier, closing quiet; southern red, 926,946; do. amber, 366,98c; No. 2 western winter red, spot, 199, 649, 6c; March, 495,68,99, c; May, 925,686c; March, 495,68,99, c; May, 925,686c; GoRN—Southern easy and quiet; western easier, closing steady; southern winte, 468,48c; western mixed, spot, 476, 474,00 March, 495,660,00; May, 495,660,00; steamer, 455,6645,00; May, 495,660,00; May, 49

air, 73,6885,c, StiGAR—Copper refined steady, 103,691034c, WHISKY quiet at \$1.1961.55, Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET. Baltimors, March 2.—Virginia 6s. consolidated, 59: past-due coupons, 60%; new 3s. 51; new 16.40s, 44%; North Carolina 6s, old, 119 bid to-day.

Assaulted and Robbed. Assaulted and Robbed.

Robert W. Estes, of 5il Fourth street, told Officer Lamb Monday night that he had been assaulted and robbed by two men of his 550 gold watch at a place on Four-and-a-Half street, near il southwest. Detective Cox and Officers Acton and Lamb yesterday arrested Thomas Warwick and George Bauf as the thieves. They were taken to the Seventh precinct. Estes' head showed the effects of severe handling. Bauf when arrested had on a pair of new shoes, and appeared to have been on a spree. The men were identified by Estes. AURIEN WATER cures constipation.

DIED.

PISTORIO.—On Sunday, February 28, 1886 47:10 o'clock p. in., at her late reddence, 81 street southeast, ANSIE M. Parronio, beloved the of Nicholas Pistorio. wine of Nicholas Pistorio, Requiem mass at St. Peter's Church (Capitol IIII), Wednesday, March 3, at 9 o'clock a. m. UNDERTAKERS.

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War Everything strictly first-class and on the most reasonable terms. [Camp Chairs to hire for all occasions.] TELEPHONE CALL-340.

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THE COURT RECORD.

Supreme Court of the United States,-No. 11th. - George C. Rand, Jr. vs. Martha C. Walker, abmitted under thirty-second rule by Mr. W. C. Gaudy for appellant, and by Mr. E. S. Isham

cubmitted under thirty-second rule by Mr. W.
C. Gauny for appellant, and by Mr. E. S. Isham
for appeller.
No. 898. John Johnson vs. Perins Reith S.
al. Motion to dismiss vuranited by Mr. E. M.
Cockrell in apport of reciton.
No. 144. Norrain B. Harrygod et al. vs.
Emil. Diekerhoff et al. Motion to increase
amount of super-voless bond arroad by Mr.
Wm. E. Earle and Mr. Charles J. Babbili in
support of motion and by Mr. Heary Jackson
in opposition thersto.
No. 1246. The United States vs. Karama.
Alias "Partial Billy," et al. Argued by Mr.
Solietter Gen. Goode for the plannin, and
by Mr. Joseph D. Kedding for desendants.
No. 1250. The United States vs. Wm. Ranscher. Argued by Mr. Solietto Gwn. Goode for
the plaintiff, and submitted by Mr. A. J. Ditenhocter for the defendant.
No. 274. Joseph C. Mackin and William J.
Gallagher vs. the United States Arguesen
commenced by Mr. John C. Mothaurg for the
plaintiff and submitted by Mr. A. J.
Solietter for the defendant.
No. 274. Joseph C. Mackin and William J.
Gallagher vs. the United States Arguesen
commenced by Mr. John C. Mothaurg for the
plaintiff in error and continued by Mr. Asstant Attorney Gen. Maary for the defendant
in error.
Court in General Terms—Chief Justice Cartter, and Justices James and Merrick.—Coyle
ya. Davis, mandate of the Unite States surrome
Court filed. Heweit et al. vs. Western Union
Telegraph Company; on hearing. Assignment
unchanged.
Circuit Court — Justice Hagner. — Gray &
Noyes vs. Argus; ples withdrawn and Judgment. Flerre vs. Schaffer; verdiet for plaintiff. Wight vs. Wright: verdiet for plaintiff. Streilberger vs. Lerch; verdiet for plaintiff

ets.

Orricials of the United States Treasury Di-partment. De beeds of the Baltimore Custom Home and Postodice all Indorse Salvation Oil, Price 25 cents.

Litigating the Downs Estate. The jury in the circuit court vesterday, in the case of Elizabeth Pierce, Edward and Ann Hayes against John L, Schaffert, jr., which has Hayes against John L, Schaffert, Jr., which has occupied the court for the past two days, returned a verdict for the plaintiffs. The action was to recover lots 15 and S, square 50%, in which the plaintiffs chained an undivided right as children of Thomas Downs. Messra Worthington and Health appeared for the plaintiffs and Messra Fred. Jones and S. T. Thomas for the defendant. More than common interest was involved in the case, as other ejectnent suits will follow this one. In 1814 Jun. W, and Wm. Downs, two Eaglishmen, lontily nurchased two squares of ground in South Washington. In 1855 Jun. W. Down died, and the surviving brother became trustee for the entire property, and the plaintiff claim as heirs of their father.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, &c. NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. FOR MARCH.

GEN, GRANT, GEN, HALLECK, GEN, SHERMAN, GEN, FRY, THEODORE 8. WOOLSEY,
THOMAS A. EDISON,
EDWARD EVERETT HALE,
"HENRY GREVILLE,"
MRS. DR. PAVY.

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Nature's Teachings. Wood.
Mme. Mshl: Het Salon and Her Friends. O'Meara.
Protection vs. Free Trade. Hoys,
Birappe Case of Dr. Jeckyil and Mr. Hyde Donovan. Lyall.
Valentino. Astor.
Marilorough. Saintsbury.
Science of Eudiness.
Ten Laws of Health arainst Epidemic Diseases.
Marvels of Animal Life. Holders.
Life and Times of Wm. Samuel Johnson. Beardsley.

WM. H. MORRISON.

475 PENNA. AVE. Indian Summer, by W. D. Howells, Zeph, by Helen Jackson (H. H.) estles, by William A. Butler, Every Day Religion, Clarke. My Study, by Austin Phelps Oceana, by James Anthony Fronde. England as Seen by an American Banker. elal Studies in England, by S. K. Bolton

An Apache Campaign, by Capt. J. G. Bourke-Beyond the Grave, by Dr. Cremer. What Does History Teach, by John Stuar Blackie.

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ant and active agent in the cure of all con-sumptive symptoms, "Willow's Conspount a Purefled Live told and Line," in being univer-sally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. Wilson, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists. Cod Liver Oil and Lime,-That pleas

SUACOBS OIL Many GERMAN REMEOY FOR PAIN Cures
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Is nature's own remedy, made from riots gathered from the forests of Georgia. The above cut represents the method of its manufacture twenty years ago. The demand has been gradually increating until a \$100,000 laboratory is now necessary to supply the trade. This great Veystable Blood Furitier curse Gancer, Catarrh, scrould, Lerena, Uter, Rheumailm, and Blood Taint, hereditary or otherwise, without the use of Mercary or Fotash. or Potash.
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9 Approxitiens to 1st Prize, \$59 cach... 2 20 50

484 Prizes, as above, being the full number in the Roya' Havana, and
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IT Teaungues

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Latteries which may be presented at our count-

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In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1886, under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. Reauregard, of Louisiana, and Gen. Jubai A, Early, of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,600.

Notice—Tickets are Ten Bollars only Halves, \$5. Fifths, \$2. Tenths, \$1. LIST OF PRIZES. LIST OF FIBER

1 Capital Prize of \$150.000.
1 Grand Prize of 0.000.
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IN EFFECT JAN. 17, 1898.

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For Fritzburg and the West, Chicago Limited Express of Palaes Sisping Care at 9.590 s. m. daily press of Palaes Sisping Care at 9.590 s. m. daily past Lios 9.59 a. m. daily to Cincinnati and St. Louis, statistics of Chicago, Chicago, with Siesping Car Altona 50 Chicago, Chicago, with Siesping Car Altona 50 Chicago, Chicago, and Cincinnati Express, at 7.10 p. m. daily, set Siesping Car Altona 50 Chicago, Chicago, and Cincinnati Express, at 7.10 p. m. daily for Chicago, Chicago, and Cincinnati Express, at 7.10 p. m. daily for Chicago, Chicago, and Cincinnati Express, at 1.10 p. m. daily for Chicago, connecting at Harrisburg with Western Express with through Siespers for Louisville and St. Louis, Pacific Express 19 p. m. daily for Chicago, and the Sector of Chicago, and Sector of Chica

For Reltimers, 6:35, 7:15, 9, 9:40, 9:50, 11 s. m., 12:95, 2, 3:50, 4:20, 4:27, 4:40, 6, 7:10, 10, and 11:20 p. m. On Sunday, 9, 9:50, 11 a. m., 2, 4:20, 6, 7:14, 10, and 11:20 p. m. and 4:40 p. m., 4:40, 6, 7:14, 10, and 11:20 p. m. and 4:40 p. m., 4:40, 6, 7:14, 10, and 11:20 p. m. and 4:40 p. m., 4:40 p. m., 12:05, and 4:27 p. m. daily strept Sunday, 8:40 p. m., 12:05, and 4:27 p. m. daily, strept Sunday, 8:40 p. m., 12:05, and 4:27 p. m. daily, strept Sunday, 8:40 p. m., 12:05, and 11:37 p. m. daily strept Sunday, 8:40 p. m., 2:05, 4:25, 4:36, 6:01, 8:05, and 11:37 p. m. On Sunday, at 9, 9:25, 11:01, a. m., 8:05 p. m. For Relationship and the South, 6 and 11:01 a. m. daily, and 4:35 p. m. daily scrept Sunday. 7 rains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6:05, 11:04, 9, m. and 12:10 might. 10 midulight except Monday. On Sunday, at 8 and 10:10 midulight except Monday. 10:30 sunday at 8 and 10:10 midulight except Monday. 11:30 s. m., and 12:10 might. 11:00 midulight except Monday. Tirkes and information at the office, meribeart corner of Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and at the station, where orders can be left for the checking of baggags to destination from hotels and residences.

J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

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For Paltimore on week days, 5, 6:20, 6:40, 7:30, 8:30, and 10:00 a. m., 22:0, 14:0, 3:20, 6:40, 6:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8:40, 8: 11:00 p. m.; on Sindays, 0:30, 7:20, 0:40, and 3:00, a.m., 1:30, 2, 4:20, 5:00, 6:30, 7:45, 8:00, and 11 p. m.
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